

## WEA

5. Defect; failing.  
If you will work on any man, you must know his nature, and so lead him; or his *weaknesses* and disadvantages, and so awe him. *Bacon.*  
Many find a pleasure in contradicting the common reports of fame, and in spreading abroad the *weaknesses* of an exalted character. *Addison's Spectator.*  
**WEAKSIDE.** *n. f.* [*weak* and *side*.] Foible; deficiency; infirmity.  
This dog would have fought for his master in any other case; but the love of mutton was his *weakside*. *L'Estrange.*  
Their application to trade has increased their shipping, which they found to be their *weakside* in their last attempts. *Temple.*  
**WEAL.** *n. f.* [*pelan*, Saxon; *wealust*, Dutch.]  
1. Happiness; prosperity; flourishing state.  
Our *weal* on you depending,  
Counts it your *weal*, that he have liberty. *Shakespeare.*  
As we love the *weal* of our souls and bodies, let us so behave ourselves as we may be at peace with God. *Bacon.*  
Thine, and of all thy sons,  
The *weal* or woe in thee is plac'd; beware! *Milton.*  
Ireland ought to be considered, not only in its own interest, but likewise in relation to England, upon whose *weal* in the main, that of this kingdom depends. *Temple.*  
2. Republick; state; publick interest.  
Blood hath been shed  
Ere human statute purg'd the gen'ral *weal*. *Shakespeare.*  
How shall the muse, from such a monarch steal  
An hour, and not defraud the publick *weal*. *Pope.*  
**WEAL.** *n. f.* [*palan*, Saxon.] The mark of a stripe.  
Like warts or *weals* it hangs upon her skin. *Donne.*  
**WEAL away.** *interj.* Alas. Obsolete. *Spenser.*  
**WEALD, Wald, Walt.** Whether singly or jointly signify a wood or grove, from the Saxon *weald*. *Gibson.*  
**WEALTH.** *n. f.* [*paeld*, rich, Saxon.] Riches; money, or precious goods.  
In desert hast thine habitation,  
And these rich heaps of *wealth* doth hide apart  
From the world's eye and from her right uisance. *Fa. Queen.*  
I should forge  
Quarrels unjust against the good and loyal,  
Destroying them for *wealth*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
I wish thee, Vin, above all *wealths*,  
Both bodily and ghostly health:  
Not too much wit or *wealth* come to thee;  
For much of either may undo thee. *Bishop Corbet.*  
Each day new *wealth* without their care provides,  
They lie asleep with prizes in their nets. *Dryden.*  
**WEALTHILY.** *adv.* [*from wealthy*.] Richly.  
I come to wive it *wealthily* in Padua. *Shakespeare.*  
If *wealthily*, then happily in Padua. *Shakespeare.*  
**WEALTHINESS.** *n. f.* [*from wealthy*.] Richness.  
**WEALTHY.** *adj.* [*from wealthy*.] Rich; opulent; abundant.  
If a gentleman, or any *wealthy* yeoman, have any children, the eldest shall be kept in some order, but all the rest shall shift and fall to this occupation of stealing. *Spenser.*  
I will be married to a *wealthy* widow,  
Ere three days pass. *Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.*  
My speculations, when fold single, like cherries upon the stick, are delights for the rich and *wealthy*; after some time they come to market in great quantities, and are every ordinary man's money. *Addison's Spectator.*  
Not Neptune's self from all his floods receives  
A *wealthier* tribute than to thine he gives. *Pope.*  
**TO WEAN.** *v. a.* [*penan*, Saxon.]  
1. To put from the breast; to abactate.  
She was *weaned* when it did taste the wormwood on the nipple; pretty fool to see it fall out with the dug. *Shakespeare.*  
I have behaved as a child that is *weaned* of his mother. *Pf.*  
In *weaning* young creatures, the best way is never to let them suck the paps at all; for then they will drink up milk without any difficulty. *Ray on the Creation.*  
A fortnight before you *wean* calves from milk, let water be mixed with it. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
2. To withdraw from any habit or desire.  
Here the place whose pleasant sight,  
From other shades have *wean'd* my wand'ring mind;  
Tell me what wants me here. *Spenser.*  
I the rather *wean* me from despair,  
For love of Edward's offspring in my womb. *Shakespeare.*  
Seriously reflect on the happy state he shall most certainly arrive to, if he but *wean* himself from these worldly impediments here that clog his soul's flight. *Digby.*  
Children newly *weaned* from their parents, put out their hands towards them in their dreams, as if they were still present. *Stillingfleet.*  
There the coarse cake, and homely hulks of beans,  
From pamp'ring riot the young stomach *weans*. *Dryden.*  
They were intended by the Author of our beings, to *wean* us gradually from our fondness of life, the nearer we approach to the end of it. *Swift.*

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- WEANING.** *n. f.* [*from wean*.]  
1. An animal newly weaned.  
Though when as Lowder was far away,  
This wolfish sheep would catchen his prey;  
A lamb, or a kid, or a *wean*ed walf,  
With that to the wood would he speed haste. *Spenser.*  
To gorge the flesh of lambs and *wean*ing kids,  
On hills where flocks are fed, flies tow'rd the springs  
Of Ganges or Hydaspes. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*  
2. A child newly weaned.  
**WEAPON.** *n. f.* [*peapon*, Saxon.] Instrument of offence; something with which one is armed to hurt another.  
The giant  
Down let fall his arm, and soft withdrew  
His *weapon* huge, that heaved was on high,  
For to have slain the man that on the ground did ly. *Fa. Q.*  
The cry of Talbot serves me for a sword;  
For I have laden me with many spoils,  
Using no other *weapon* but his name. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*  
Take this *weapon*  
Which I have here recover'd from the Moor. *Shakespeare's Othello.*  
Touch me with noble anger;  
O let not womens *weapons*, water drops,  
Stain my man's cheeks. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
His foes, who came to bring him death,  
Bring him a *weapon* that before had none. *Daniel.*  
With his full force he whirl'd it first around,  
Imperial Juno turn'd the course before;  
Imperial Juno turn'd the course before;  
Imperial Juno turn'd the course before;  
**WEAPONED.** *adj.* [*from weapon*.] Armed for offence; furnished with arms.  
In what fort, so ill *weaponed*, could you atchieve this enterprise? *Sidney.*  
Both the combatants entered, apparelled only in their doublets and hoses, and *weaponed* with sword, buckler, and dagger. *Heyward.*  
**WEAPONLESS.** *adj.* [*from weapon*.] Having no weapon; unarmed.  
Ran on embattl'd armies, clad in iron,  
And *weaponless* himself,  
Made arms ridiculous, useles the forgery  
Of brazen shield and spear, the hammer'd cuirass,  
Chalybean temper'd steel, and frock of mail,  
Adamantean proof. *Milton.*  
**WEAPONALIVE.** *n. f.* [*weapon* and *alive*.] A salve which was supposed to cure the wound, being applied to the weapon that made it.  
That the sympatetick powder and the *weaponalove* constantly perform what is promised of them, I leave others to believe. *Boyle.*  
**TO WEAR.** *v. a.* Preterite *wore*, participle *worn*. [*pepan*, Saxon.]  
1. To waste with use or time.  
O wicked world! one that is well nigh *worn* to pieces with age, to show himself a young gallant. *Shakespeare.*  
Proteogenes could lay his colours so artificially, that one being *worn* off, a fresh should succeed to the number of five. *Peacocks.*  
Waters *wear* the stones. *Job xiv. 19.*  
An hasty word, or an indiscreet action does not presently dissolve the bond, but that friendship may be still found at heart; and so outgrow and *wear* off these little distempers. *South's Sermons.*  
They have had all advantages to the making them wise unto salvation, yet suffer their manhood to *wear* out and obliterate all those rudiments of their youth. *Decay of Piety.*  
'Tis time must *wear* it off; but I must go. *Dryden.*  
No differences of age, tempers, or education can *wear* it out, and set any considerable number of men free from it. *Tillotson's Sermons.*  
Theodosius exerted himself to animate his penitent in the course of life he was entering upon, and *wear* out of her mind groundless fears. *Addison's Spectator.*  
2. To consume tediously.  
What masks, what dances,  
To *wear* away this long age of three hours. *Shakespeare.*  
In most places, their toil is so extreme as they cannot endure it above four hours; the residue they *wear* out at coites and kayles. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*  
Wifely and best men full oft beguill'd,  
With goodness principled, not to reject  
The penitent, but ever to forgive,  
Are drawn to *wear* out miserable days. *Milton.*  
To his name inscrib'd, their tears they pay,  
Till years and kisses *wear* his name away. *Dryden.*  
Kings titles commonly begin by force,  
Which time *wears* off and mellows into right. *Dryden.*  
3. To carry appendant to the body.  
This pale and angry rose  
Will I for ever *wear*. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*  
Why

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- Why art thou angry? —  
That such a slave as this should *wear* a sword,  
Who *wears* not honesty. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*  
What is this  
That *wears* upon his baby brow the round  
And top of sovereignty. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
I am the first-born son of him, that last  
Wore the imperial diadem of Rome. *Shakespeare.*  
Their adorning, let it not be that outward adorning of plaiting the hair, and of *wearing* of gold. *1 Pet. iii. 3.*  
Eas'd the putting off  
These troublesome disguises which we *wear*. *Milton.*  
He ask'd what arms the swarthy Memnon *wore*;  
What troops he landed. *Dryden's Virg. Æneid.*  
This is unconscionable dealing, to be made a slave, and not know whose livery I *wear*. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*  
On her white breast a sparkling cross she *wore*. *Pope.*  
4. To exhibit in appearance.  
Such an infectious face her sorrow *wears*,  
I can bear death, but not Cydaria's tears. *Dryden.*  
5. To affect by degrees.  
Trials *wear* us into a liking of what possibly, in the first essay, displeased us. *Lake.*  
A man who has any relish for true writing, from the matterly strokes of a great author or every time he peruses him, *wears* himself into the same manner. *Addison's Spectator.*  
6. To *wear* out. To harass.  
He shall *wear* out the saints. *Dan. vii. 25.*  
7. To *wear* out. To waste or destroy by use.  
This very rev'rent lecher, quite *worn* out  
With rheumatism, and crippled with his gout. *Dryden.*  
**TO WEAR.** *v. n.*  
1. To be wasted with use or time.  
Thou wilt surely *wear* away. *Ezra. xiii. 18.*  
In those who have lost their fight when young, in whom the ideas of colours having been but slightly taken notice of, and ceasing to be repeated, do quite *wear* out. *Lake.*  
2. To be tediously spent.  
Thus *wears* out night, and now the herald lark  
Left his ground-nest, high towing to descry  
The Morn's approach, and greet her with his song. *Milton.*  
3. To pass by degrees.  
If passion causes a present terror, yet it soon *wears* off; and inclination will easily learn to flight such fears. *Lake.*  
The difficulty will every day grow less and *wear* off, and obedience become easy and familiar. *Rogers's Sermons.*  
**WEAR.** *n. f.* [*from wear*.]  
1. The act of wearing; the thing worn.  
It was th' enchantment of her riches  
That made m' apply t' your crony witches;  
That in return would pay th' expence,  
The *wear* and tear of confidence. *Hudibras.*  
2. [*pen*, Saxon; a fen; *wear*, German, a mound.] A dam to shut up and raise the water; often written *wear* or *wier*.  
They will force themselves through flood gates, or over *wears*, hedges or flosses in the water. *Walton's Angler.*  
**WEARD.** *n. f.* *Weard*, whether initial or final, signifies watchfulness or care, from the Saxon *weard*, to ward or keep. *Gib.*  
**WEARER.** *n. f.* [*from wear*.] One who has any thing appendant to his person.  
The celestial habits, and the reverence  
Of the grave *wearers*. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*  
Were I the *wearer* of Antonio's beard,  
I would not have t' to-day. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
Cows, hoods and habits with their *wearers* toll,  
And flutter'd into rags. *Milton.*  
Armour bears off insults, and preserves the *wearer* in the day of battle; but the danger once repelled, it is laid aside, as being too rough for civil conversation. *Dryden.*  
We ought to leave room for the humour of the artist or *wearer*. *Addison on Italy.*  
**WEARING.** *n. f.* [*from wear*.] Cloaths.  
It was his bidding;  
Give me my nightly *wearing* and adieu. *Shakespeare.*  
**WEARINESS.** *n. f.* [*from weary*.]  
1. Lassitude; state of being spent with labour.  
Come, our stomachs  
Will make what's homely favour; *weariness*  
Can snore upon the flint, when resty sloth  
Finds the down pillow hard. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*  
Water-fowls supply the *weariness* of a long night by taking water. *Hale.*  
Heaven, when the creature lies prostrate in the weakness of sleep and *weariness*, spreads the covering of night and darkness to conceal it. *South's Sermons.*  
To full bowls each other they provoke;  
At length, with *weariness*, and wine oppress'd,  
They rise from table, and withdraw to rest. *Dryden.*  
2. Fatigue; cause of lassitude.  
The more remained out of the *weariness* and fatigue of their late marches. *Clarendon.*

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3. Impatience of any thing.  
4. Tediousness.  
**WEARISH.** *adj.* [*I believe from prep*, Saxon; a quagmire.] Buggy; watery.  
A garment over-rich and wide for many of their *wearish* and ill disposed bodies. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*  
**WEARISOME.** *adj.* [*from weary*.] Troublesome; tedious; causing weariness.  
The soul preferreth rest in ignorance before *wearisome* labour to know. *Maske.*  
These high wild hills, and rough uneven ways  
Draw out our miles, and make them *wearisome*. *Shakespeare.*  
Troops came to the army the day before, harass'd with a long and *wearisome* march. *Bacon.*  
Costly I reckon not them alone which charge the purse, but which are *wearisome* and importune in suits. *Bacon.*  
Shrinking up, or stretching out are *wearisome* positions, and such as perturb the quiet of those parts. *Brown.*  
This must be our talk  
In heav'n, this our delight; how *wearisome*  
Eternity is spent, in worship paid  
To whom we hate. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
Satiety from all things else doth come;  
Then life must to itself grow *wearisome*. *Denham.*  
**WEARISOMELY.** *adv.* [*from wearisome*.] Tediously; so as to cause weariness.  
As of Nimrod, so are the opinions of writers different touching Assur, and the beginning of that great state of Assyria; a controversy *wearisomely* disputed without any direct proof or certainty. *Raleigh.*  
**WEARISOMENESS.** *n. f.* [*from wearisome*.]  
1. The quality of tiring.  
2. The state of being easily tired.  
A wit, quick without lightness, sharp without brittleness, desirous of good things without newtangledness, diligent in painful things without *wearisomeness*. *Alcibiades's Schoolmaster.*  
**TO WEARY.** *v. a.* [*from the adjective*.]  
1. To tire; to fatigue; to harass; to subdue by labour.  
Better that the enemy seek us;  
So shall he waste his means, *weary* his soldiers,  
Doing himself offence. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*  
The people labour in the very fire, *weary* themselves for very vanity. *Hab. ii. 13.*  
Dewy sleep oppress'd them *weary'd*. *Milton.*  
Sea would be pools without the brushing air,  
To curl the waves; and fire some little care  
Should *weary* nature so, to make her want repose. *Dryden.*  
You have already *weary'd* fortune so,  
She cannot further be your friend or foe,  
But fits all breathless. *Dryden.*  
It would not be difficult to continue a paper by resuming the same subjects, and *wearying* out the reader with the same thoughts in a different phrase. *Addison's Freeholder.*  
2. To make impatient of continuance.  
I stay too long by thee, I *weary* thee. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*  
Should the government be *weary'd* out of its present patience, what is to be expected by such turbulent men? *Addison.*  
3. To subdue or harass by any thing irksome.  
Must ring all her wiles,  
With blandish'd parleys, feminine assaults,  
Tongue-batteries; the forceas'd not day nor night  
To storm me over-watch'd and *weary'd* out. *Milton.*  
**WEARY.** *adj.* [*pepig*, Saxon; *waeren*, to be tired, Dutch.]  
1. Subdued by fatigue; tired with labour.  
Fair Phœbus' gan decline, in haste,  
His *weary* waggon to the western vale. *Spenser.*  
Gentle Warwick,  
Let me embrace thee in my *weary* arms,  
I, that did never weep, now melt with woe. *Shakespeare.*  
I am *weary*, yea, my memory is tir'd;  
Have we no wine here? *Shakespeare.*  
An old man broken with the storms of state,  
Is come to lay his *weary* bones among ye;  
Give him a little earth for charity. *Shakespeare.*  
Let us not be *weary* in well-doing. *Gal. vi. 9.*  
Our swords so wholly did the lates employ,  
That they at length grew *weary* to destroy;  
Refus'd the work we brought, and out of breath,  
Made sorrow and despair attend for d'ath. *Dryden.*  
2. Impatient of the continuance of any thing painful or irksome.  
The king was as *weary* of Scotland, as he had been impatient to go thither, finding all things proposed to him without consideration of his honour or interest. *Clarendon.*  
My hopes all flat, nature within me seems,  
In all her functions, *weary* of herself. *Milton.*  
3. Desirous to discontinue.  
See the revolution of the times,  
Make mountains level, and the continent  
Weary of solid firmness, melt itself  
Into the seas. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*  
4. Weary;